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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia REPORT NO. [redacted]

TOPIC Instrument Development at the Military Technical Research Institute, Prague

25X1A 25X1A

EVALUATION [redacted] PLACE OBTAINED [redacted]

DATE OF CONTENT 1945 until the fall of 1948

DATE OBTAINED [redacted] 25X1C DATE PREPARED 29 September 1950

REFERENCES [redacted] 25X1A

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS Radar
VT fuze
G-4-C, Rad

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[redacted]

1. There was neither work on new German inventions, nor any further development of existing inventions at the Military Technical Research Institute (VTU), in Prague. German engineers had completed several radar sets with German material and had placed them in operation.

2. A Berlin type radar set was completed at the VTU in the summer of 1948 and was given to the aeronautical department, under the supervision of Lieutenant Bayer-Cesky, to be tested. It could not be determined whether or not the device had been used in test flights. (1) There are no indications that model SN radar sets have been used. Many Hohentwiel-type radar sets were constructed and installed in aircraft. (2)

3. In 1945 and 1946 about 200 radar sets of Lichtenstein SN-2 type were assembled at the Lorenz branch office, which had been moved to the vicinity of Bodenbach. (3) Hohentwiel sets were also assembled from captured materials. A large Czechoslovakian firm was to start production of Berlin devices in the fall of 1948. (4)

4. A model of an American proximity fuze used in antiaircraft weapons was examined and reconstructed by German engineers. The operating

25X1A [redacted]

5. The Elfis Firm in Bodenbach was to start production of miniature tubes copied from original American transmitting triode, amplifier triode, and thyratron tubes. These tubes were about 10 mm in diameter and 30 to 35 mm long. No results were known yet in the fall of 1948.

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25X1A [redacted]

6. A former assistant to a professor, now deceased, who worked at the Prague Institute of Technology, continued his work in the infrared field.

7. In addition to the development of remote control devices for glide-bombs, experiments were also made on control sets for V-2 rockets. (6)

25X1A

[redacted] Comments.

(1) The Berlin type radar set operated on the 9-cm band. Tests with this set probably started during the fall of 1949. The performance of this set was not quite satisfactory when compared with results achieved with the Rotterdam device, which was developed in the West. The Berlin set was modified and a second experimental set was installed in an FW-200. This new set produced better visual signals. American fighters shot down the FW-200 equipped with the set in aerial action near Brandenburg in February 1945.

(2) The Hohentwiel set is the FuG-200. This was the well-known searching instrument for ship targets which was also intended for use as an improvised bomb sight during instrument flights.

(3) The assembly of Lichtenstein SN-2 sets at the Bodenbach VTU was
25X1A previously reported. [redacted] As the production data given in current report seems to be much too high for the Czechoslovakian Air Force, it is possible that the sets were delivered to the U.S.S.R. for use in night fighter training.

(4) This is the first report of mass production of the Berlin device. Such production is possible only in one of the former branch plants of the Tesla Nationalized Enterprise.

(5) This information indicates that proximity fuzes were reconstructed or further developed from American models. An engineer who worked in this field is now known to be in Moscow Shukovski, thus indicating that the Soviets are greatly interested in these developments.

(6) This report supplements previous information on radar developments in Czechoslovakia and the service of German technicians in those develop-
25X1A ments. [redacted] **The Soviets transferred main plants and the** top specialists to the U.S.S.R. and carefully supervised research work still done in Czechoslovakia. Some key personnel from the branch plants established in Czechoslovakia by the Soviets were later transferred to the U.S.S.R., thus indicating that German scientists in the U.S.S.R. are still engaged in research work in their individual fields.